tions, memorials and reports,
Mr. King introduced a bill, which had its second reading and was referred, granting to the State of Alabama the right of way and portions of the public lands, for a railroad from Mobile the mouth of the Ohio river.
A resolution offered last evening by Mr. Han-

negan, providing for a recess from 4 to half-past 5 to-day, and for an evening session, was taken up and debated, when Mr. Hannegen withdrew

On motion of Mr. Clayton, the consideration of the Territorial Bill was then resumed, and ents were proposed by Messrs, Baldwin and Walker-by the first two additional sections, in reference to proceedings in cases of appeal, and by the latter, striking out part of the 7th, 8th, and 9th lines of the sixth section. Mr. Reverdy Johnson then proposed to insert in that part of the bill which relates to New Mex-

ico, the same amendments proposed by him last evening, [sent you by telegraph and published this morning] to that part which relates to California. He then proceeded with his argument, which had not been concluded when the Senate adjourned last evening.

He argued that the difference in the character

between the population of Oregon and California, and New Mexico, rendered necessary, for the two latter, a different form of government from that which the bill provides for the two former. The territorial government proposed for the two latter is similar to that which was first provided for the

Northwestern Territory.

The executive, legislative and judicial powers of the governments proposed for these territories were then examined and explained at length, and the plan of embracing governments for each in

the same bill, defended.

The committee had been actuated, as every good citizen now is, by a sincere desire to have this question of slavery settled; and they had reported a bill, embracing governments for such territory, as just both to the North and the South, and that the fate of each might be determined by

the action on all combined. The bill, he said, provides that the question of slavery in the new territories shall be decided by the constitution, and by the tribunal under the constitution established for the decision of such

questions.
He had hoped that the Missouri Compromise line would be adopted, and accepied in and out of this Chamber. But when the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Bright) proposed that compromise, the declaration resounded from the North that the cry of "repeal" would be raised. And when it was shown that the effect of this compromise was give to the free States 1,500,000 square miles, and to the slave States 200,000 square miles, this op-

position to the compromise was received by him with perfect amazement.

What, then, he asked, is to be done? Those territories are not to be ceded back—no one proposes this. Then what is to be done, and what does this opposition mean? What was it but an assertion of the right of the North to insult the

When, brought into a position where one must yield or the other must yield, and the south yields, hold you there.

The South was prepared to yield a great deal -more than she should be required to yield-but his was rejected; and now, when it is proposed to submit the whole question by this committee to the judiciary of the country, we are told by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Corwin] that no confidence is to be reposed in the honesty of that tribu-

the Senator from Maryland should go abroad as the proper interpretation of his own. What he had said was, that knowing the diversity of opinion which existed on this subject here, and from one end of the Union to the other, he would not believe that the Judgds on the bench were more pure, or less likely to be influenced by sectional feeling and prejudices, than Senators here, and others elsewhere, and that he could not but be-lieve that the sentiments of those judges, coming from the North or the South, would be the same as others interested residing in such opposite sections of the Union. He neither intended nor ex pressed any disrespect for that court, but to the

Mr. Johnson was very happy to hear the Scnator now admit the integrity of that court.
He repeated what he had said on a forme casion, that he would greatly prefer that the Go vernment should remain in the hands of the party in power, than this question should not be set-Official station was of no importance to

Lim in comparison with this preservation of the Excitable as Southern men are supposed to he thought that they had given evidence on this floor, that their characters have been misunderstood. There was not one but himself here, he believed, who was not a slave-holder expression of silent indignation with which those markable he had ever heard.

even gone so far as to declare that slave-holders are all deserving of damnation, and if saved, will and instructions for the correction of the error be only saved because of their ignorance of the were issued in despatches from the War and

Mr. Corwin said he had no recollection of it and denied emphatically that he had made such a declaration.

Mr. Johnson was glad to hear that the Senator had not known what he did say, but of the fac that he had made the declaration, he (Mr. J.

Mr. Baldwin (who sits near Mr. Corwin) said that he had heard from him no such expression.

Mr. Berrien (who sits in the seat immediately at the left of Mr. Corwin) said that the declarahis recollection was very clear on the sub ining, his reconcection was very clear on the subject. The remark of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. B. said) was, that he did not believe a slave-holder, because he was a slave-holder, would necessarily be damned, but, if saved, it would be be-

cause of his ignorance of what he was doing. Mr. Corwin said he had been much surprise at the words which some had been disposed, during the last lew days, to put into his mouth .-His speech had been made under great disadvantages, as was well known to the Senate, and it such remark had fallen from him, he was sure it must have been made in reference to the slave-trade, not in reterence to "slave-holders."

Mr. Johnson proceeded to an examination of the condition of the blacks in several of the free States, with a view to shew the distinctions ther existing, as to political rights and privileges, be tween the white and the black population, and that the South are not the only "sinners" toward the black race. But the North, he supposed, deemed themselves sinners only in a small way -the South were the great sinners.

In reference to the power of appeal in thes new territories, and the difficulty under the bill of obtaining an early decision by the Supreme Court, he insisted that a decision might be had at the next term of the Court, and such decision in one case would determine the question in ail. He closed with a very earnest apreal to Sena-

tors to pass this bill, with his proposed amend ment, and thus settle the agitating question which was shaking the Union to its foundari us. Mr. Badger followed, in explanation of the considerations which would induce him to vote

against the bill. Mr. Dix next obtained the floor, and replied very eloquently, to the many allusions which had been made, in the course of the debate, to himror to represent." His object appeared to be to defend that State from the imputations which he ican authority, and an armed force collected to

on her allegiance to the confederacy. He went cans, acknowledging allegiance to Mexico. The very fully into an axamination of the question of He addressed the Senare in opposition to the bill, which he considered yielded everything

willingness to proceed. vess and pays being demanded and taken

on the motion to adjourn, the yeas were 17,

Mr. Dayton resumed, and concluded his re-when Texas was not present by her constituted authorities to establish and maintain government

Mr. Upham also addressed the Senate upon

the same side of the question.

Mr. Bell also opposed the bill in its present shape, and was still speaking at a little before 9 o'clock, p. m., when we last heard from the Ca- quered people in the disputed territory who had and probably mortally so,

In the House, the morning hour was occupied with yeas and nays, which defended an order moved by Mr. Wentworth to terminate debate upon the Oregon bill.

The Senate bill authorizing the payment of liquidated claims against Mexico, was reported ith an amendment from the Committee of Way and Means, and committed,

ee of the Whole on the state of the Union, [Mr. Morehead in the chair,] the Ways and Means report upon the Mexican indemnity bill of the Senate was concurred in; and subsequently the bill was reported to the House, where, s amended, it was read a third time and passed.

her. Wallace [having the floor from yesterday] addressed the committee at leng h in a constituto impair the right of property in slaves, and showing up the agillations of northern abolitionism as a species of madress utterly incompatible with any just sense of patriolic daty.

He was followed by Mr. Crowell, in an argu-

THIRTIETH CONGRESS--First Session. | utter hopelessness of the cause of the South and | have been to it, that right had never been reduced At 4 o'clock, Mr. Adams, of Kentucky, obtained the floor; when the committee rose,

> NEW MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA. The SPEAKER laid before the House the follow ing message from the President of the U WASHINGTON, JULY 24, 1848.

And the House adjourned.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

In answer to the resolutions of the House of Representatives on the 10th inst, requesting information in relation to New Mexico and Californation in relation to See nia, I communicate herewith reports from the Se-cretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy, with the documents which accompany the same.

These reports and documents contain information
upon the several points of inquiry embraced by
the resolutions. "The proper timits and boundaries of New Mexico and California" are definedted in the map referred to in the late treaty with Mexico, an authentic copy of which is berewith transmitted; and all the additional information upon that subject; and also the most reliable information in respect to the population of these respective provinces which is in the possession of the Executive, will be found in the accompany-

ing report of the Secretary of State.

The resolutions request information in regard to the existence of civil governments in New Mexico and California, their "form and character,"

by "whom instituted," by "what authority," and how they are "maintained and supported."

In my message of December 22, 1846, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives calling for information "in relation to the establishment or organization of civil governments in any portion of the territory of Mexico which has or might be taken possession of by the army or navy of the United States,' I communi cated the orders which had been given to the offiers of our army and navy, and stated the gene ral authority upon which temporary military governments had been established over the con quered portions of Mexico then in our military

ccupation. The temporary governments authorized wer instituted by virtue of the rights of war. The power to declare war against a foreign country, and to proseeme it according to the general law of war, as sanctioned by civilized nations, it will not be questioned, exists under our constitution. When Congress has declared that war exists with a foreign nation, "the general laws of war apply to our situation," and it becomes the duty of the President, as the constitutional, "commander-inchief of the army and navy of the United States,

to prosecute it. In prosecuting a foreign war, thus duly de clared by Congress, we have the right by "con quest and military occupation' to acquire pos ession of the territories of the enemy, and during the war, to "exercise the fullest rights of sovereignty over it." The sovereignty of the enemy is in such case "suspended," and his laws can "no longer be rightfully enforced" over the conquered territory, or "be obligatory upon the inhabitants who remain and submit to the conquerors." By the surrender, the inhabi tants "pass under a temporary allegiance" to the conqueror, and are "bound by such laws, and such only, as" he may choose to recognise and she is told, no, we will not allow you to yield—
we have got you in this position and we intend to there is no protection, or allegiance, or sove reignty, there can be no claim to obedience."-These are well established principles of the laws of war, as recognised and practised by civilized notions; and they have been sanctioned by the highest judicial tribunal of our country The orders and instructions issued to the offi

cers of our army and navy, applicable to such Mr. Corwin felt unwilling that the remarks of portions of the Mexican territory as had been or might be conquered by our arms, were in strict conformity to these principles. They were, in deed, ameliorations of the rigers of the war upon which we might have insisted. They sub stituted for the harshness of military rule some thing of the mildness of civil government, and were not only the exercise of no excess of power, but were a relaxation in favor of the peaceable inhabitants of the conquered territory who had submitted to our authority, and were alike politic and humane. It is from the same source of authority that we derive the unquestioned right, after war has been declared by Congress, to blockade the ports and coasts of the enemy, to capture his towns, cities and provinces, and to levy contributions upon him for the support of our army. Of the same character with these is the right to subject to our temporal military government the conquered territories of our enemy. They are all belligerent rights, and their exercise is as essential to the

successful prosecution of a foreign war as the among the territories conquered and occupied by our forces, and, as such, temporary governments were established over them. They were established by officers of our army and navy in comand yet no one could have failed to perceive the mand, in pursuance of the orders and instructions accompanying my message to the House of Senators had listened to remarks the most re- Representatives of December 221, 1846. In their form and detail, as at first established, they ex-The Senator from Onio (Mr. Corwin) had ceeded in some respects (as was stated in that message) the authority which had been given: Navy Departments of the 11th of January, 1847 copies of which are herewith transmitted .-They have been maintained and supported out of the military exactions and contributions levied upon the enemy, and no part of the expense has been paid out of the Treasury of the U. States. In the routine of duty, some of the officers of the army and navy, who first established tempo-

rary governments in California and New Mexiofficers, upon whom like duties have devolved; and the agents employed or designated by them tion fell with great distinctness on his ear, at the time, and from the impression then made on his in some instances, been superseded by others. Such appointments, for temporary civil duty dur-

tions of a treaty of peace with Mexico, which rary governments necessarily ceased to exist. In the instructions to establish a temporary government over New Mexico, no distinction was made between that and the other provinces of Mexico which might be taken and held in our military occupation.

The Province of New Mexico, according to its ancient boundaries, as claimed by Mexico lies on both sides of the Rio Grande. That part of it on the east of that river was in dispute Mexico commenced. Texas, by a successful revolution in April, 1836 achieved and subsequentv maintained her independence. By an act of he Congress of Texas, passed in December 1836, her western boundary was declared to be the Rio Grande, from its mouth to its source, and orth latitude. Though the republic of Texas and exercised, some of which were stated in my Grande which lies between the Province of New Mexico, she had never conquered or reduced to actual possession, and brought under her government and laws, that part of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande which she claimed to be within her limits. On the breaking out of this disputed territory. As our army approached Santa Fe, (the capital of New Mexico) conceived had been cast upon her honor, and up- resist our advance. The inhabitants were Mexiboundary in dispute was the line between the two The Indians having suffered in killed and woundcountries engaged in actual war, and the settle- ed, bad in every case retired discomfitted. ment of it of necessity depended on a treaty of adjournment, while he declared his entire ry which they actually occupied, in lieu of the sovereignty which was displaced. It was not possible to disturb or change the practical bountiation for its adjustment could be opened, and | are to the 11th inst.

> of anarchy and without control. Whether the country in dispute rightfully be-longed to Mexico or to Texas, it was our right in the first case, and our duty as well as our right gence of the success of the insurgents, and anin the latter, to conquer and hold it. Whilst this nounces that they will probably overturn the go-territory was in our possession as conquerors, vernment, and drive Herrera from power and diswith a population hostile to the United States, which more than once broke out in open insurrection, it was our unquestionable duty to continue our military occupation of it until the conclusion of the war, and to establish over it military government, necessary for our own security, as

well as for the protection of the conquered peo-

submitted to our arms, or to forbear the exercise

By the joint resolution of Congress of March 1, 1845, "for annexing Texas to the United States," the "adjustment of all questions of boundary which may arise with other Governments" was reserved to this Government. When the conquest of New Mexico was consummated by ment for the repeal of the slavery laws of the District of Columbia; and, after him,

Mr. Iverson gained the floor, and spoke an hour

Mr. Iverson gained the floor, and spoke an hour

Against the decision of columbia; remained still the exchange of the ratifications of the late treaty. New Mexico never became an undispated portion of the United States, and it mould therefore here and it mould therefore here. our arms the question of boundary remained still on the general subject of slavery—alleging the insecurity of trusting to northern compromises; showing the unsoundness of both the Whig Preside of the Rio Grande, to which she asserted a sidential candidates upon this subject, and the claim. However just the right of Texas may han ever before in one year.

By the cession of the whole of New Mexico on both sides of the Rio Crande to the United States, the question of disputed boundary, so far as Mexico is concerned, has been settled; leaving the question as to the true limits of Texas, in New Mexico, to be adjusted between the State and the United States. Under the circumstances existing during the pendency of the war, and while the whole of New Mexico, as claimed by our enemy, was in our military occupation, I was not unmindful of the rights of Texas to that portion of it which she claimed to be within her limits. In answer to a letter from the Governor of Texas, dated on the 4th of January, 1847, the Secretary of State, by my direction, informed him, in a letter of the 12th of February, 1847, that in the President's annual message of December, 1846, "You have already perceived that New Mexico is at present in the temporary occupation of the troops of the United States, and the government over it is military in its character. is merely such a government as must exist under the laws of nations and of war, to preserve order and protect the rights of the inhabitants, and will cease on the conclusion of a treaty of peace with Mexico. Nothing, therefore, can be more certain than that this temporary Government, result ing from necessity, can never injuriously affect the right which the President believes to be justly asserted by Texas to the whole territory on this side of the Rio Grande, whenever the Mexican claim to it shall have been extinguished by treaty. But this is a subject which more properly belongs to the legislative than the executive branch

The result of the whole is, that Texas has asseried a right to that part of New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, which is believed, under the acts of Congress for the annexation and admission of Texas in o the Union as a State, and under the constitution and laws of Texas, to be well founded; but this right had never been reduced to her actual possession and occupancy. The General Government, possessing exclusively the war-ma-king power had the right to take military possession of this disputed territories; and until the title of it was perfected by a treaty of peace it was their duty to hold it, and to establish a temporary military government over it for the preservation of the conquest itself, the safety of our army, and

he security of the conquered inhabitants.

The resolutions further request information hether any persons have been tried and condemined for "treason against the United States n that part of New Mexico lying East of the Itio Grande since the same has been in the occupancy of our army," and, if so, before "what tribunal," and "by what authority of law such tribunal was established?" It appears that, after he territory in question was "in the occupancy of our army," some of the conquered Mexican inhabitants, who had at first submitted to our authority, broke out in open insurrection, murdering our soldiers and citizens, and committing other atrocious crimes. Some of the princips offenders, who were apprehended, were tried and condemned by a tribuaal invested with civil and criminal jurisdiction, which had been established in the conquered country by the military officer in command. That the offenders deserved the punishment inflicted upon them there is no reason to doubt; and the error in the proceedings against them consisted in designating and describing their crimes as "treason against the United States." This error was pointed out, and its recurrence thereby prevented by the Secretary of War, in a despatch to the officer in command in New Mexico, dated on the 26th of June 1-17, a copy of which, together with copies of all communications rela ing to the subject which have been received at

the War Department, are herewith transmitted. The resolutions call for information in rela tion to the quantity of public lands acquired within the ceded territory, and "how much of the same is within the boundaries of Texas, as defined by the act of the Congress of the Repub lic of Texas of the 19th day of December, No means of making an accurate estimate on the subject is in the possession of the Executive Department. The information which s possessed will be found in the accompanying eport of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The country ceded to the United States lying west of the Rio Grande, and to which Texas has no title, is estimated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to contain 526,078 square miles, or 366,689,920 acres.

The period since the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty has been too short to enable the Government to have access to, or to procure abstracts or copies of, the land titles issued by Spain or by the Republic of Mexico. Steps will be taken to procure this information at the earliest practicable period. It is estimated as Secretary of the Treasury, that much the larger portion of the land within the territories ceded remains vacant and unappropriated, and will be subject to be disposed of by the United States. Indeed, a very considerable portion of the land embraced in the cession, it is believed, has been disposed of or granted either by Spain or Mexi-

What amount of money the United States may lands must be uncertain; but it is confidently believed that, with prudent management, after making liberal grants to emigrants and settlers, it will exceed the cost of the war and all the expenses o which we have been subjected in acquiring it. The resolutions also call for the "evidence, or any part thereof," that the "extensive and valuable territories ceded by Mexico to the United States constitute indemnity for the past.

The immense value of the ceded country does not consist alone in the amount of money for which the public lands may be sold. It not a ollar could be realized from the sale of these lands, the cession of the jurisdiction over the counry, and the fact that it has become a part of our Union, and cannot be made subject to European power, constitutes ample "indemnity for the past." ecquisition must give to the commercial navi-

of our country. he limits of the ceded territory, great as that va tue may be, is far less important to the people of the United States than the sovereignly over the country. Most of our States contain no public the nomination. Mr. P. dwelt upon the servi lands owned by the United States; and yet the overeignty and jurisdiction over them is of incalculable importance to the nation. In the State of New York the United States is the owner of no public lands; and yet two-thirds of our whole revenue is collected at the great port of that State, and within her limits is found about oneseventh of our entire population. Although none of the future cities on our coast of California may ever rival the city of New York in wealth, population and business ver that important cities wil grow up on the magnificent barbors of that coast with a rapidly increasing population, and yield ing a large revenue, would seem to be certain .-By the possession of the safe and capacious har-bors on the California coast we shall have great advantages in securing the rich commerce of the East, and shall thus obtain for our products new lished her clear title to the country West of the Nueces, and bordering on that part of the Rio coasting and foreign trade, as well as augment coasting and foreign trade, as well as augment our tonnage and revenue.

These great advantages, far more than the simple value of the public lands in the ceded territory, "constitute our indemnity for the past, JAMES K. POLK.

IBy Telegraph for the Charleston Conrier.] LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO Battle between Insurgents and Government Troops.

Insurgents Successful. NEW ORLEANS, July 21. The inhabitant sof Yucaran have been successful in several engagements with the Indians .-

NEW ORLEANS, July 22. An arrival from Mexico brings us three days dary line in the midst of the war, when no nego- later intelligence. The dates from the Capital

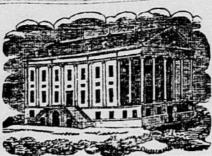
An engagement had taken place between the government troops, commanded by Bustamente, over a hostile Mexican population, who acknow- and the insurgents, under the lead of Paredes, in ledged no allegiance to her. There was, there-tore, no alternative left but to establish and main-edes is stated at 27 killed, and 60 wounded. Jatain military rule during the war over the con- rauta is said to be among the severely wounded.

The roads thoughout the whole of Mexico of our belligerent rights, and leave them in a state | are stated to be intered with robbers, who were plundering all that came in their way. solve the existing authorities.

> men in the conflict that had taken place. Four thousand bales cotton sold in New Orleans, and the market active. Prices not named. | paign ends." The intelligence from Mexico above given, is of startling importance, and it is very probable that the interference of our government may yet be requisite to protect our own rights, as stipu-

CHANOVER COUNTY.-It is proposed, that the Democrate of the upper end of Hanover shall meet at Waldrop's Tavern [late Leadbetter's,] on the 1st Saturday in August, for the pur-

The Crops throughout Obio are unprecedented. It is estimated that Ohio will yield, this year, 28,-000,000 bushels of wheat, over one third more



LEWIS CASS,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT WILLIAM O. BUTLER,

WE SHALL CLING TO THIS CONSTITUTION AS THE MARINER CLINGS TO THE LAST PLANE, WHEN NIGHT AND THE TEMPEST CLOSE ABOUND HIM."—| Levis Case.

RICHMOND, VA.

Friday Morning, July 28, 1848. DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION. At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Comnittee, held on Monday evening, July 17th, it was mittee, held on Monday evening, July 1/th, it was

Resolved, That, in pursuance of a well established
usage, we recommend to the bemocratic party of Virginia to hold a State Convention at Lynchburg on the
20th day of September next, and we call upon the De
mocrats in each county, city and town to hold meetings
on their next Court-days, to send delegates to said
Convention. JOHN RUTHERFOORD, Chairman.

WM. F. RITCHIE, Secretary. GLORIOUS NEWS.

The Compromise Bill passed the Senate. We congratulate the country that the Senate have passed, by the handsome vote of 33 to 22, the Territorial Bill reported by the select committee of eight. The struggle seems to have been intense; but we rejoice that the friends of

the bill had the stern patriotism to stand at their posts the whole of one of the hottest nights of the season, so as to compel so important and so vital a measure to be carried through. The debate has been able and thorough-the question have the firmness and patriotism to pursue the same course, and consummate the measure, the vain with their passionate cry of "Repeal."-Their mutterings of disunion will be hushed by the voice of the people-their power utterly broken by this wise and sound action of the peo-

ple's representatives. We have not seen the ayes and noes, and cannot, therefore, see how parties stood on the question-but we did teel astonishment and rising indignation when we saw that Bell of Tennessee and Badger of North Carolina, Southern Whig Senators, spoke against tae bill. They will have to render a fearful account to their constituents. We cannot doubt that Hannegan, Dickinson, Bright, Douglass and other Northern Democrats stood by the Constitution and the Union.

A tew days since the Whig claimed all the credit of this bill for Mr. Clayton, a Whig. Now, we freely honor such mer as Clayton and Jonnson of Maryland for ther noble course on this subject-but it must not be forgotten that Bright, Northern Democrat, proposed the Missouri Compromise, and that Dickinson, also a Northern Democrat, is said to have proposed in committee the very compromise which has passed the Senate. The latter seems to have borne himself mantelly throughout. One thing is certain-a Democratic Senate has passed the measure of jusice and peace. Will a Wing House do its duty? It it falters now, and from factious, partizan or other motives, breaks up the measure, and throws the matter open for renewed asitation, the people will hold them to a rigid responsibility-and Tay-

lorism will be like "a tale that is told." We trust that the House may ratify the action of the Sennte, though we have our fears. Mr. Hilliad, a Southern Whig, has avowed his opposition to the bill. It his party friends from the South follow his lead, the bill may be lost, and to flame or discord burn still more fiercely.

Trouble in the Cump to Hanover - Samuel Perrin, 3sq., out against "Tayler and Fillmore." Fron all that we can learn, the Whigs of Hano er are not very well satisfied with the no-

minatons of the Philadelphia Convention. On Monday last the feeling of indignation amon, the members of the "Old Guard" exbe able to realize from the sales of these vacant hibite itself in the eloquent and indignant speech of Samuel Perrin, Esq., heretofore one of themost decided Whigs in Virginia-an ar dent almirer of Henry Clay, and an intimate friendof John Minor Botts. Mr. Perrin is a lawye, and gentleman of unimpeachable char-

> Mr. George Washington Bassett, the Whig Count Elector for Hanover, having expressed a desig to speak, arrangements were made by the people for hearing him immediately after dinner

"To the surprise of every one," writes a friend,"it was understood that Mr. Perrin here tofore known as a warm Whig, would reply to him. It was so arranged, however, that Mr. Perrinled off in a speech, exhibiting much feel ing, dep devotion to Mr. Clay, and abhorrence of themeans by which he was "cheated" out of ces of he Sage of Ashland, and the ingratitude of the politicians who had deprived the people of their choice by a packed Convention. He il lustraed, with great originality and force, how all the great measures of the Whig party were torgoten, for the purpose of running a man who had jut party organization above all defiance. That the integrity of the party had been forgot ten. He exhorted his hearers to rally in the support of their former leader, Henry Clay .-He (welt most eloquently upon the early asso ciatons of Henry Clay in the county of Har over, and introduced many appropriate classical allusions and happy quotations from the ce lebrated writers of antiquity. He made allu sion to the part taken by Messrs. Lyons and Braxton, with regard to the Hanover delegation

at the Whig Convention of last Winter. "We do not pretend to give any thing like a correct sketch of Mr. Perrin's impressive remarks. He certainly gave the Taylor apostles blessed little comfort. He was listened to with great attention, and portions of his remarks loudly applauded. He very plainly indicated that the friends of Henry Clay in Virginia, and particularly in Hanover, could not quietly submit to the dictation of a Convention, which had sacrificed all the principles of the party at the shrine of availability. He gave General Taylor some very hard hits about his correspondence,

&c., &c , &c. "Mr. George Washington Bassett then commenced his speech in reply, but, of course, we did not listen attentively to it. The task of hearng Mr. Bassett belongs to a min of much greater patience than ourselves. He seemed to be getting through the usual number of words, of various kinds and sizes, which are usually found in the speeches of that worthy.

"Mr. Perrien, when we left, was taking notes for a reply, which we have no doubt was overwhelming, from the very many questions which he occasionally propounded to Mr. Bassett. Indeed, we think Mr. Bassett no match for Mr. Perrin in a discussion before the peopie. If the latter takes the stump against the Bustamente is said to have lost five hundred County Elector, he will have a rough time of it, and a most unpleasant part before the cam.

If there are many disaffected gentlemen in Hanover, who, like Mr. Perrin, have boldness enough to denounce the course of the Philadel. phia Convention, our Whig friends will be in an ugly condition during this campaign. We take this as one of the first instances of harmony and unanimity in support of General Taylor. This

The regular meeting of the Democratic Association will be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, This Evening, at 8 oclock-several addresses may be expected.

This is another evidence of the miserable game of deception which the Whig press (and the Rich. mond Whig in particular) are now resorting to, in delault of better argument, to excite false prejudices against the nominee of the Democratic party, to whose unimpeachable moral character such leading Whig champions as the National Intelligencer, W. C. Rives, Abbut Lawrence and Mr. Thompson of Indiana have borne the most unequivocal testimony. What would be thought by any one unacquainted with the facts, in reading the above? Can any other inference be drawn from it than that Gen. Cass received into his own pocket for his own emolument, "extra alowances to the round sum of \$60,412 00 ?" and that Mr. McClelland's speech "admits it?" That speech admits no such thing-and that any one should draw any such inference, must be ascribed to wilful neglect or incapacity to understand plain language or an attempt to deceive. Now, in reference to this allowance of \$60,412, Mr. McC.'s speech plainly declares and demonstrates that of his sum, more than \$33,00 were for the actual and necessary expenses of Gen. Cass' local office, during a space of over eighteen and a half years -that over \$13,000 were for actual and necessary expenses, subsisting the Indians, &c., as superintendent and agent for numerous tribes of Indians-and that so far from Gen. Cass' receiving \$60,000 for his own extra allowauce, he received only 313,457 50 for his own extra compensation. A short extract from the speech utterly demolishes the Whig's statement and holds the

writer up as guilty of gross misrepresentation : "Thus instead of having received over 100,500 dollars, or 60 412 dollars, mainly as extra compensation, the whole amount paid him (General Cass) for extra services of all kinds, beyond his salary as Governor did not exceed, in eighteen and a half years, 13,457 dollars and 50 cents.— This is probably a lar less sum than, on examination of the accounts of his distinguished opponent, would show that he has received as extra compensation during his career of servicewhich service it is no disparagement to him to has been fairly tried-and, should the House say, has for the greater part of his time, consisted of only the formal routine of light military duty, at comparatively unimportant posts, and to which a calculation of only his regular and ordifactious agitators of the North will strive in pary pay and allowances, in the several grades through which he has passed-will show that he has received [separate and apart from extra al lowances] the large sum of 127,000 dollars, as will appear by a statement in my possession, and subject to any person's examination.

It Gen. Cass be denounced for receiving this small amount of extra compensation in eighteen and a half years, let the Whig also denounce and vituperate the gallant Winfield Scott, who, as appears by the same speech, received \$12,518 71 of extra allowances, of which over \$7,000 were for preparing military books, and the balance for his per diem and expenses in treating with a number of Indian tribes. They stand on the same tooting. Let the Whig, if it dare, denounce Winfield Scott also.

We trust that every Whig elector and speaker will obtain a copy of this speech. It will show them how the great organ of Taylorism at the metropolis, in its destitution of principles and utter want of arguments, is forced to resort to the pality game of assailing, upon no foundation at ail, Gen. Cass's private character, which is unimpeachable by party or personal hostility.

MAJOR GARLAND RESIGNED.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce that James Garland, Esq., the Democratic Elector for the Campbell district, has been compelled by serious indisposition to resign the post which he has filled with so much honor to himself and benefit to the cause. We hope yet to see him in the field, fighting for Cass and Butler, with the zeal, and efficiency, and power, which have always marked his labors in behalf nia. We have been so much struck with the sent copies to all of the Editors of this city. firm spirit which breathes through his letter, and heard the remarks of Mr. Floming. the patriotic devotion to our principles and our not be surprised at any thing such a man would cause, that we take the liberty of publishing it, as an incentive to our friends throughout the State

and Union : To WM. F. RITCHIE, Esq., one of the members of the Central Democratic Committee: DEAR SIR: Severe indisposition which, I fear,

will be protracted so as to prevent my rendering any efficient service in the present campaign, makes it proper that I should resign my position as elector for this District, in order that the committee may select some able and effective champion in my place. Accordingly, through you, I hereby tender my resignation to the Central De mocratic Committee. I can assure you that no hing but the afflictive hand of Providence could have induced me to take this step; for there never was a time, when my devotion to the principles t the Democratic party was greater, my confidence in its champions higher, or my zeal in acter, who, in 1844, was an active Whig their advocacy more ardent. It, by the permission of kind Providence, I should so far recover my health as to be enabled to do any service to the Democratic cause, before the election comes on, I assure you that it shall be done as zealously

and effectively, as if I held the place of elector. Respectully, your obedient servant, The Democratic Central Committe have appointed for the Campbell District, Willis P. Bocock, Esq., Elector, in place of Major Garland, resigned; A. D. Read, Esq., Assistant Elector, in place of Mr. Bocock; and W. T. Yancey, Esq. Elector for the county of Campbell, in place of Mr. Read. These gentlemen will, we feel sure, prove themselves to be "able and effective cham-

THE DEMOCRACY OF LOUISIANA Are among the sternest and most enlightened Re. publicans of the Union. While they are ready o do justice to the military services of their neighbor, Gen. Taylor, nothing can move them from the solid platform of their principles. The Democrats of East Feliciana recently held an enthusiastic meeting at Clinton, where were present the venerable Thomas W. Scott, Plauche, he friend and fellow-soldier of Jackson, and others, who took an efficient part in defence of the soil of Louisiana against the British invaders -The large meeting was addressed by Gen. Felix Huston, with whose clear head and chivalrous heart the southwest is tamiliar. The New Orleans convincing, most unanswerable dissertation on the state of parties in this country that we have perused for many a long day. There is no fudge in it-no appeal to prejudices-no attempt to excite the passions against political opponentsthere is nothing of Buena Vista in it-no Old Whitey-no broad-brimmed straw hat. It is a plain statement of well known facts and incon- again asked, why had the gentleman failed to intesuble deductions, which it is good that every citizen of Louisiana should read, no matter what his party may be." We were so much struck with the force of the

extract quoted by the Courier, that we cannot re. advocate of all those wild and reckless measures train from republishing it. In relation to Gen. Taylor's pledges respecting the veto power of the President, Gen. Huston remarked: "Hitherto the Senate and Executive have stood

in the way of anti-slavery, and paralyzed its efforts. Make the Executive a dead letter, and the Slade, "et id omne genus?"

Senare is the only obstacle to eneroachments on Upon the subject of the Mexican war, Mr. P. our rights, until we are forced into separation. The Northern States have one bundred and forty, and the Southern States only ninety votes in In the Senate, the North, including Delaware, has thirty-two voies, and the South twenty-eight. Already the Wilmot Proviso has been passed in he

House, and it the veto is a nonenity, the great

struggle will be for the Senate. While this great question is involved in the Presidential canvass, the voice of the South is heard-the contest is conducted on an enlarged scale-able men debate the subject-it is for a velling tools of abolition-and we may have confitence in the enlightened public sentiment and patriotism of our Northern brethren. A decision then in lavor of a candidate who would veto all ter, so far as he had been enabled to do so, he had incendiary measures, would, in a great measure, allay excitement for four years. The Presidency. From the character of Gen. Tayimportance of the veto power cannot be overrated lor's profession-from his entire devotion to that by those who love the Union.

"If the superior power of the north can carry one obnoxious measure they can carry another, and make the Wilmot Proviso embrace everythe people of the South with their property, from the vast territory acquired from Mexico, to lay then the compromises of the Constitution in re- was requiring too much to ask a free and an en- July 22

of the ordinance of 1787, (in other words the Wilmot Provise) to the territories of the United States, is undeniable. But I do not think that he will remain in this position, as I am confident that it is adverse to his real sentiments. I await with great anxiety his exposition on this all-important topic."

Yet Gen. Taylor, when specially called upon to make this "exposition," unterly retuses, as he has "laid it down as a principle" not to express his opinions on any of the questions of the day! . N. B. Not one of the Taylor papers here bas re published General Taylor's letter, in which he refuses to say whether or not he will veto the Wilmot Proviso. Are they afraid to let their readers see the light-to let them see what their own candidate says?

It will be seen that a Democratic State Convention is recommended to be held at Lynchburg on the 20th September. We truet that our friends every where will at once hold meetings and arpoint delegates, who, assembling at so central and accessible a rendezvous, may compare notes, take energetic measures to carry the State, and go forth with increased zeal, to promote the triumph of our glorious cause.

It is proper that we should state that the recommendation would have been published sooner, but for the indisposition of the Chairman of

The Louisville Democrat gives the most powerful reason why the returned volunteers should sustain the democratic ticket. It says:

"Capt. McDougal of Indianapollis informed us yesterday that nine whig captains of his regiment have repudiated whiggery, and are going for Cass and Butler; and out of twenty six lieutenants, only one was for Taylor, and he was wavering. He went to Mexico himself a whig, and has utterly repudiated the party. He says he has found on the slain of the Mexican army Whig documents against the war and in favor of the Mexican paying a deserved compliment to his friend cause; that they were scattered protusely through the city of Mexico to prevent a ratification of the gentleman, with whom he has no affinity in

The Volunteers, we learn, will be discharged early next week, and may be soon after expected in Richmond. Will not our citizens turn out at the meeting on Saturday evening, and do their duty? We ask nothing more.

We are glad to learn that owing to the regular habits of the men and the vigilance of the officers. only two or three out of the whole number of volunteers who left Virginia have died. This is, we believe, unexampled.

On Wednesday General William O Butler and lady, and Colonel R. M. Johnson, arrived in Washington.

statement of Mr. Fleming! General Cass dors

For the Enquirer.

"Mr. Fleming stated that he had in his possession a copy of the work by General Cass on France and its Kings, in which the author passed the highest encomiums on Louis Philippe, whilst he tells the citizens of France that the prople of his even country had overrated Washington. Is not this a pretty pictrue for the American people to look upon!—(Republican of Thursday, Thus the Republican endorses the gross mis

not "tell the citizens of France that the people of his own country had overrated Washington;" nor does he say one word in disparagement of General Washington. On the contrary "HE (GENERAL WASHINGTON) STANDS, IN MY ESTIMATE OF HUMAN CHARAC-TER, ABOVE ALL MEN WHO HAVE EVER EXISTED." And yet the Republican, whose Editor was present and heard the remarks of Mr. Fleming, sends out to the world, as truth, this base calumny on General Cass. There is no apology for this false statement. (I call things by their right names.) If the Editor of the Re publican did not know the truth or falsity of Mr. F.'s charge, it was his duty to have informed himself on the subject. He could readily have done so. General Cass's book has been freely distributed through this city, and a copy was glorious Republican principles of Virgi- Editor, as I understand the Booksellers have But I must express my surprise that the Editor of the Republican (the Taylor organ of Virginia) should descend to such means to up hold his cause. But he well knows how sensitive and jealous are the people (of Virginia particularly) of the fair fame of General Washing-ton—and hence his eagerness to catch at so 'available" an electioneering Roorback. But has not Willoughby Newton told him that "ho nesty is the best policy?" And can he expec such things to pass with impunity? If he does, then he may well say: "Is not this a pretty picture for the American people to look upon?

> DISCUSSION AT MERCER COURT HOUSE.

PRINCETON, July 10, 1848. To the Editors of the Enquirer:
Messrs. Editors: We had here to-day a very agreeable and quite an animated and able discussion on the subject of federal politics, between Albert G. Pendleton, Esq., of Giles, and Mr. Al

len T. Caperton, of Monroe. Mr. Capetton made the onset. He spoke very handsomely of the importance of the question involved in the issue of the Presidential election -presented the names of the candidates, and vielded his assent to the first of the series of resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Convention .-He assailed Gen. Cass with some bitterness for the strictures upon the Whig party contained in his letter of acceptance. He arraigned the ac ministration upon the subject of the Mexican the administration was responsible for the war, and that it was the result of the annexation Texas, and d precated the consequences to the

country likely to ensue from the acquisition of oreign territory. Mr. Caperton conferred a high and beautifu eulogy upon Gen. Taylor's private and military character, endorsed his principles as contained in the Allison letter, and maintained that his views upon the veto power were the true and legitimate principles of the government-that the General was the candidate of the people, and it elected would be the President of the nation and not of a party. Mr. Caperion arraigned the administration of Mr. Polk upon all of its supposed offences; he made war upon Gen. Cass with no sparing hand, and identified him with the present administration. He defended the principles of the Whig party, and maintained that that party was truly Republican and conservative in all its measures.

Mr. Pendleton, in reply, fully concurred with Mr. Caperton as to the importance and magnitude of the questions and issues involved i present contest; and in speaking of the candidates for the Presidency, was astonished at the fact that Mr. C. had failed to make the least allusion to the candidate for the Vice Presidency. tinction, and second in point of importance in the government-and in our time, by the death of a late President, had become the first. We had no guarantee that such might not be the fact in the future; it was a guarantee that no man could give -a prerogative that alone belonged to God. He form the people who were the candidates for the Vice Presidency? Was it because Mr. Fillmore Vice Presidency? Was it because Mr. Fillmore cherished opinions that no man in these mountains and the tains could tolerate? Was it because that gentleman, during the extra session of 1841, was the which, since that memorable session, had been so signally rebuked by a great majority of the sovereign people of this Union? Was it because Mr. Fillmore had no sympathies with the South, and that upon the "Atherion" resolutions he was the worthy compeer and associate of Giddings,

proved that the Mexican Government was in the wrong, and argued that it was a contest from which we could not escape without the loss of nathe popular branch of the National Legislature. tional character-that our government had done all it could honorably do to avoid it-that in its efforts we had been unsuccessful-that the Mexican nation had presented the sword as the only arbiter; ours had accepted it, and the result was now before the world. In speaking of the candidates for the Presiden-

cy, Mr. P. said he hoped he would ever be ready

to pay Gen. Taylor a willing and heartfelt tri

bute for those displays of military gallantry and patriotism with which he had so often delighted yet to learn his fitness and competency for the | will be under the care of thoroughly que profession for the last forty years, he (Mr. P.) was satisfied that the General was but illy quali- pils of the school. fied and competent to the discharge of the delicate and multifarious duties attached to the first civil office, in point of importance, magnitude and distinction, known to this or any other land—that no the supervision of Mrs. Hoge, assisted by 2 man had ever looked to Gen. Taylor as the stan- and experienced Matron. is, if we mistake not, but the beginning of the off a large section of that same territory for the dard-bearer of any party until after the battle of off a large section of that same ferritory for the colonization of negroes; and they are to have lands, be educated, and prepared to enter the lands, be educated, and prepared to enter the pretensions solely upon the score of military dispressions follows. In the meantime all letters of inquiry will be recorded to the color of t do the other; the same power will abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; then follows interference with the slave trade between the States; then the compromises of the Constitution of their administration of the compromises of the Constitution of their administration of the constitution of their administration of the constitution of their administration of the constitution of t Union. The same power that can do the one will | tinction, and upon none other-that, from the

GEN. CASS' EXTRAS.—The Enquirer is now publishing Mr. McClelland's speech, in which it is admitted that Cass' extra allowances amount to the round sum of \$80,412 out! We hope every Whig elector and speaker in the State will obtain a copy of this speech."—[Yesterday's Whig.

This is explored by a wind hozza for the would be bound in honor not to veto the extension of the Rio Grande" and an enthusias is allusion to old "Rough and Ready;" but, said Mr. P., can the public mind become informed by a constant and only repetition of impassione demonstration in favor of a popular and success ful commander on the part of his friends? The

thing is impossible. Mr. P. reviewed the civil and military life General Cass. In taking a rapid glance of h course in Congress, he maintained that Gener Cass was the able and zealous advocate of a principles and doctrines for which the State rights party of this country had ever contende that he was a scholar and a statesman; a gently man of great civil and military experience; who, in the various responsible positions to which he had been called, had sustained himself will distinguished ability; that upon all questions touching the rights of the South, he held the true principles of the Constitution; that he was orpos ed to the Wilmot Proviso, to the agitation slavery; to that tanatical war, which, if hot a rested, would sooner or later result in the dememberment of the Union of these States, and in consequences too dreaded and heartrending for the philanthropist's contemplation.

Mr. P. pronounced a very handsome entupon the brave and chivalrous Butler, a centleman whom he declared "to be with the lear and without reproach," true 10 the Constitution, and eminently qualified for the distinguished station of Vice President of the United States. Mr. P. argued in favor of the exercise at a Veto power, and maintained that the day probably arrive, when it will be the tutional shield for Southern protection, and cluded by a defence of the Administration Mr. Polk, from the assaults of the pe inclans the Whig party, and declared his opinion to

when the violence of party strile shall have pass ed away, a grateful country will do him I have endeavored to give the points of a ence between these two gentlemen. Time not allow me to give their arguments in deta not adroit, ingenious and of marked ability. Distinctions are too often invidious, hence correspondent should be mindful of his own tan and of that which is justly due to should not detract from the high position tics. To say that Mr. Caperton is deser

great favorite with his party, is but doing that tleman justice, for certainly in the private of life, he stands without a blot or blemis that intellectually, he is very cleverly end we Mr. Pendleton is doing good service Democratic cause; as an able and an irgen debater he stands second to no man in the So west, and in point of zeal and fidelity, has no perior, the inuendoes of your late very interesti and disinterested correspondent, "Montgomer "to the contrary not withstanding."

RICHMOND MARKETS, JULY 27. TOBACCO-Inspections continue light. a slight improvement in prices, and m 2 50; common leat 3 00 a 4 00; middling 4 25 5 00; good and fine 5 50 to \$9, with an occaal sale as high as \$10 to 12 50 for extra fine

nufacturing kinds.
FLOUR-New Country \$6, at retail.
WHEAT-Sales for immediate deliveries 110 c ; later 100 a 105 c.

OATS-35 cents per bushel. CORN—45 cents per bushel. CORN MEAL—50 a 55 c. per bushel. BACON—Virginia hog round 7 c.; Hams 8 10 c.; Western Sides 51 a 12; Shoulders 5; a FISH-New Herrings \$6. Shad 56 50 Family Roe Herrings \$6 in barrels and \$3

CATTLE-BEEF: \$2 25 a 2 75, scale weigh VEALS: \$4 a 7 00. MOTTONS: \$1 50 to :

Died, vesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. LVO.
S. JARVIS, greatly esteemed for her exalted worth.
The friends of her family are invited to attend before at this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the resident of D. Fehrman, Franklin street. Died, yesterday morning, 27th instant, at 8 o'cl Mr. WILLIAM D. SYKES, in the 23d year of his His friends and acquaintances, and those of Tho U. Dudley and H. T. & E. S. Tallaferro, are reque

o attend his funeral this morning, at 9 o'clock, MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF RICHMOND.

Schr. Pocahonias, Smack, New York. Schr. Norma, Barker, Philadelphia.

Schr. Mobile, Hooper, Philadelphia.

RANGE OF THERMOMETER At J. W. Randelph & Ca's. Bookstore, 121 Max's

Range of Thermometer at Haskins & Lith

8 o'cik, 11 o'cik, 3 o'cl MARTIN'S SUPERIOR GUITARS P. H. TAYLOR has just received a large maker C. F. Martin. Strings of the bost

ty always on hand. P. H. TAYLOR. Dealer in and Importer of Pianos, Publish Music, &c., 160 Main St., opposite the Bat July 28

COWLES' LOTTERY OFFICE, W Let Lettery Venders do and say what they may For selling prizes COWLES carries the day. To-day-Pokomoke, Class 30 Capitals 000 dollars, 4,000, 3,000, 1,800, 20 of 1,000,

78 Nos., 13 drawn. Tickets 4. 22 69 9 11 53 47 35 24 56 2 21 26 7 Drawn Nos. Maryland Consolidated, Ext. 14 35 16 64 26 65 15 38 13 24 18 63 4 July 28

MANAGERS' OFFICE, D. PAINE & Main St., Richmond, Va.
THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME This agency has indeed struck a web vein of luck. We have to announce ye ther grand capital-\$12,000-to be added many sent to us within a few weeks, who noticed elsewhere in this paper:
Drawing of Maryland Consolidated, No.

52 17 27 10 13 1 71 39 25 72 78 60 3 Ticket, Nos. 25 39 71, one of the grand tals of \$12,000, returned by C. B. Luck, for of a purchaser. This-Day, Grand Scheme-Capitals: \$12.

4,000, 3,000, 20 of 1,000, &c.. 78 Nos., 13 d a Tickets 4. Drawn Nos. Susquehanna Lottery, Class 22 69 9 11 53 47 35 24 56 2 29 26 70

To Farmers.

THOSE in want of Threshing Machi Trespectfully solicited to call at Geo. mond, or at our shop in the county and examine our Horse Power and Tree ! fore purchasing elsewhere. It is very imp that persons who wish our machine, should their orders without delay. The deman year [in the latter part of the season] was greater than we could meet. The most said ry references can be given, it desired. To

lowing is our list of prices: Haw's Adhesive Horse Power, No. 1, w inch drum, complete Haw's Adhesive Horse Power, No. 3, w.

inch drum, complete Revolving Lever Horse Power, with #

drum complete 30 inch Drum or Thresher

A competent hand will accompany the chine to set it to work, free of charge, who distance does not exceed thirty-five our shop, or from Richmond, over that travelling expenses must be paid. We w liver Machines in Richmond, or at the Re near New Castle on the Pamunkey river Address Haw & Sydnor, Old Church, H

ver, or at Richmond, Va. HAW & SYDNO Hanover Co. June 13, 1848-cit. Female School.

Boarding and Day School for young Lain this city, on the 1st day of October.

The several Departments of Menial and Managements of Menial Andrews of Menial Philosophy, Mathematics, Belles Lett perimental Science, Sacred Literature, and Modern Languages, Painting and and experienced teachers. Special regard will be paid, not only to

tellectual but to the religious training of

THE REV. MOSES D. HOGE wil

Mr. Hoge will receive about 20 boated inmates and members of his tamily. All mestic arrangements of the School will be An advertisement announcing the passes Teachers, charges of Tuition, Board, &c.

